

THE CONSTITUTION
PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.
The Daily, per year, \$2.00
The Sunday (24 to 30 Pages), per year, \$2.00
The Daily and Sunday, per year, \$4.00
The Weekly, per year (12 Pages), 1.00
All Editions sent Postpaid to any address.
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Address, CONSTITUTION BUILDING, ATLANTA, GA.
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ATLANTA, GA., MARCH 2, 1901.

Advertising the South.
Some time ago, in referring to the work of an immigration meeting in this state, The Charleston News and Courier expressed some doubt as to the propriety of advertising Georgia and the south abroad by circulars and otherwise.

If we remember rightly, The News and Courier said at that time that the south did not need such advertisement at the north or elsewhere; that such citizens as were wanted in the south would come without such invitation, and those who needed drumming could well be spared.

We objected to this view at the time, and we note from a recent editorial in The News and Courier that our Charleston contemporary has receded from the position it maintained then, and clearly demonstrates the fact that, through lack of advertisement, South Carolina has lost a goodly number of progressive citizens. The News and Courier says:

The emigration of a considerable number of well-to-do farmers of Illinois to states farther westward, which was reported by telegraph yesterday, has caused something of a sensation in Illinois, and is worthy of serious consideration in South Carolina as well. * * * They are the kind of people for whom our state contains the greatest attractions, and it is perfectly safe to say that if these Illinois agriculturists had known of the opportunities for home making and money making that are presented in South Carolina, their course would have been directed towards Charleston instead of towards San Francisco.

The principal motive for their emigration westward, it is stated, was to obtain cheaper land than those which they have been cultivating. They could have found in every county in South Carolina good farming lands that would pay for themselves, by intelligent management, from the profits of one or two crops. The variety of agricultural products here, too, is practically unlimited. * * * Nearly every advantage with respect to manufacturing and markets is on our side, and our position is improving daily. These emigrants have not come here simply because they do not know what we have to offer them, and they have gone westward instead of settling on "cheap lands" that are not so cheap as they are.

Now, if South Carolina had advertised her advantages and placed her interests in a proper light before these people, she might have secured their capital and labor to the state, and put her idle lands under cultivation. The News and Courier sees this at the eleventh hour; but it is not too late to inaugurate a reform and stir the people to action. The News and Courier knows the value of judicious advertising. Let us hope that it will educate the people up to it.

Negroes Moving Westward.
The negro exodus from Arkansas has assumed such proportions that it is attracting general attention. At first very little importance was attached to the movement, as it was attributed to that mania for emigration which becomes epidemic among the negroes every year. In the present instance, however, the exodus was well matured, and it is being carried out with more intelligence than has heretofore been exercised by the negro population in similar movements.

In this instance the tide of negro emigration is setting westward, and it is a strong tide, which is in continual motion. Hundreds have left for the west within the past three weeks and many more are waiting to embark.

The white population of Arkansas will lose nothing by this exodus, and can well afford to sprinkle the prolific and prosperous west with a few thousand black citizens. Indeed, the state will be benefited by the exodus, as the whole south will when it becomes general. The far west knows practically nothing of the negro. When he becomes a citizen it will have an opportunity of studying him from personal contact and of forming a more accurate idea of the so-called "race problem," and of conditions that prevail in the southern states.

The negroes will, therefore, render the south a service by distributing themselves through the west and elsewhere. Such as may desire to emigrate will find no barriers in the way. Intelligent negro emigration will result in good. The only objection that is ever made to negroes moving from the south is in the fact that, as a rule, they do not lay their plans well and fail to act wisely in their emigration schemes. In other words, they lend their money and influence to movements of this character that invariably result in disaster and suffering. They are lured from their homes by cunning adventurers, their money stolen, while they are left destitute in a strange country, to make their way back as best they can and to be a burden to their friends, who must assist them in their misfortunes.

The exodus from Arkansas seems not to be of this character. The negroes appear to be working out their own salvation in this particular instance, and we hope they will succeed. It is a good thing for the south. We have yet to hear from the west.

Georgia and Ohio.
The friendly relations between Georgia and Ohio are being pleasantly renewed in another visit of solid and substantial citizens from the latter state. Major Gleason is general manager and advance agent of the excursion, and, as usual, he is doing good work for the state.

Our friends from Ohio will find their visit

both pleasant and profitable. Nearly every town in Georgia has opened its gates and given them a cordial invitation to enter. "Welcome" is written everywhere, and the proverbial latch-string "hangs on the outside." This is only one of a series of excursions from the west. The people of that section have become interested in Georgia; many have made investments here, from which they are now reaping rich rewards. "Let the good work go on!"

Mayor Nelms's Card.
In calling the attention of Mayor Nelms to the wretched condition of the main street of West End, and in assuring the public that the trouble could be very quickly remedied if he took hold in his usual energetic way, THE CONSTITUTION clearly expressed its faith in his ability to straighten matters if he made the effort.

He writes a very conservative card, published elsewhere, and assures the public that he has the matter in hand. This is all that is necessary, and a better guarantee could not be asked that the streets will be put in a decent or reasonably passable condition in short order.

A quarter of a mile of the street car track being torn up and the dirt and rocks being thrown on both sides, rendering the street almost impassable, it is now in order to have the paving follow the track work. The contractors for the brick paving were to proceed as soon as the street car tracks were relaid. This has been done for two long blocks, and if the brick contractors are not ready to go to work, other arrangements ought to be made immediately. With Mayor Nelms at work, definite results may be expected in a day or two.

The State Military Encampment.
It is a pity that there should be any division or discussion about the propriety of the advisory board's action in making a conditional award of the location of the state encampment, particularly when the claim is made that the condition is a discriminating one.

The decision of the board should have been harmonious, and the fact that two of its members filed written protests, does not augur well as a beginning of what should be made a great occasion for the militia of the state. The appropriation of \$25,000 yearly for two years was gotten by too narrow a margin to jeopardize its continuance by an act that might be urged against it.

We do not say this as against the award of the location to Macon, for which city we have the kindest feeling. What we refer to is the reported action of the board in going outside of the official bids, in one instance, without giving every competing city a hearing. If this has been done it will work injury to the cause which the board has closest at heart.

Before taking final action the board should be satisfied that there is no ground whatever for any complaint of discrimination.

Compulsory Voting.
The tendency of legislation in the northern states is to interfere with the liberty of the citizen. For fully half a century this drift of legislation has manifested itself in many ways—in sumptuary laws, in school matters, and in various other things.

Last week a bill was introduced in the New York legislature to make voting compulsory. The bill assumes that it is the duty of every citizen to vote at every election, and that it is the right of the state to exact this of every citizen upon pain of prosecution.

It is not likely that the measure will become a law. In this country a freeman has a perfect right to vote or abstain from voting. If he feels no interest in an election, or objects to the candidates nominated, it is his privilege to mind his own business and not go to the polls.

A law prescribing a penalty for failing to vote would leave the citizen without the right to regard his own conscience, judgment and convenience.

When the matter is viewed from an enlightened American standpoint, it is difficult to understand how such a proposition could be seriously made and seriously considered by the law-makers of a great state. It is essentially un-American, un-American and thoroughly unreasonable in the way through. It is safe to say that it will never get on the statute book in New York, or in any other state.

A National Reunion.
Chicago is devising many schemes to make the world's fair a success, and the brains of the men who are to manage it are kept busy evolving original and striking features for the great programme.

The latest novelty in that line is the proposed national reunion of Federal and Confederate soldiers. This reunion is in the nature of a suggestion only, but it seems to be meeting with favor in a number of northern and southern states.

There must be no sectionalism about the great fair, and this general handshaking between northern and southern soldiers is doubtless designed to anticipate any ideas in that line which may be entertained by the people of the southern states. Such a reunion, therefore, must have good results.

This world's fair business has had a happy effect in Chicago, and may also have a happy effect upon the country. If it shall succeed in effacing sectional lines, it will accomplish a far greater object than the one for which it was primarily designed.

The full returns from the southern states are not yet in, but it is presumed that the people will regard this national reunion in a favorable light.

Georgia Schools and Teachers.
Georgia schools and teachers are being generally discussed throughout the state. The newspapers are writing columns about them, and the teachers themselves are speaking with loud and lively voices.

A greater educational interest seems to pervade the state; old and new methods are being compared and many reforms advocated. In one section the school system meets with approval; in another it is condemned, and general and wholesome criticism is the natural result. The press is calling for better teachers; the teachers are calling for better schools, better methods in the work of educational boards and better pay.

And so it goes, and there can be no doubt that the present agitation will result in good to all parties. Where abuses exist, the only way to bring about reform is to advocate it openly as they are doing at present. There is every reason to believe that certain

changes in our school system would have beneficial results, and that these changes are needed. The teachers complain that there is too much "taperism" about the boards of education; that in many instances they are poorly paid and not graded as they deserve to be. In fact, they have many grievances that need honest investigation, and for which there should be a remedy.

Perhaps the Georgia Teachers' Association, which is soon to meet in Brunswick, will suggest the right remedy. At any rate, it is likely to accomplish good for the teachers and the state.

Reed has made up his record. But there is nothing about his record, as he added it to the mortal remains of a republican party.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY in the state of New York can congratulate itself on one phase of the presidential outlook. It has nearly a thousand candidates. When Chauncey Depew is not making after-dinner speeches, he heads the procession.

INGALLS is writing poetry—a last resort. Curiously enough, a recent poem under his signature is called "Opportunity"—something he has lost forever.

MISSISSIPPI has developed a third party. It is a great state, but the people there never seem to know when they have enough.

GOVERNOR HILL recently refused his autograph to an influential politician. Will The Albany Evening Journal say that this puts him out of the race for the presidency?

AN EXCHANGE says there will be a "literary plank" in the next republican platform. So it seems that they are going to make some use of Ingalls after all.

THE NORTHERN newspapers have not denounced Colonel Fellows for his notorious speech. But there is condemnation in their silence.

THE GEORGIA PRESS.
The Lumpkin Independent has entered upon its twentieth volume with bright prospects for the future.

Editor Underwood of The Camilla Clarion, will know how to appreciate the following verse, written by the editor of The Lumpkin Press, to Turner, of The Albany News and Advertiser:

See that I am well provided
With lots of edit, nice and good,
And let your mind be full decided,
To place me far from Underwood.

The Ellijah Courier has several shams in a big improvement company, and the editor announces that the paper is booming.

MELON CULTURE.
A SUCCESSFUL GROWER TELLS HOW TO SUCCEED.

Mr. Reuben Jones, Originator of the "Jones Jumbo," Describes His Method of Melon Culture.

Melon culture is a bigger subject every year. The watermelon has got to be one of the staple crops of Georgia, and reports are apace that the business is growing so large that loss on a crop sacrifices an immense revenue.

THE CONSTITUTION asked Mr. Reuben Jones, the originator of one of the best varieties and one of the most successful growers in the state, to give his views on melon culture. He has done so, and we present in this column one of the most valuable contributions yet made.

Jones strikes the key to the situation when he says the grower must aim at quality. He is eminently correct in the statement that a fancy article in any line brings a fancy price. In this feature of the business Mr. Jones's success has been almost unparalleled. The "Jones Jumbo" is rarely equalled in size and flavor. Every grower wants to know how he does it. Here you have the process plainly described. Mr. Jones makes an interesting point about the roots running underground far and as fast as the vine, and this makes his objection to the pit culture very striking.

In a letter to the editor of THE CONSTITUTION, Mr. Jones says that the soil for the melon is best suited for the purpose is a sandy loam, underlaid with clay, and high and undulating enough to be dry. Bottom land, if it is not watered, will not do. The soil must be well drained, and it will not become boggy.

"I was brought up in middle Georgia and lived nineteen years in Chambers county, Alabama, and know from experience that the best soil for the watermelon is the soil of that section, where the natural growth is blackjack or whiteoak runners, is better adapted to the growth of any vine crop than the soil of any other section. This soil, doubtless, owing to the fact that those soils contain a larger per cent of potash. Here in southwest Georgia I have never had a fully matured melon until 1900, when I began planting. There I had them in seventy-five days. Planted here on the 1st of March, they begin to ripen about June 15th. There, planted on the 1st of April, they begin to ripen about the same date. This, of course, applies to the early crop. Planted later they mature in a shorter time."

How to Keep Up the Land.
"The melon is a gross feeder, requiring an abundance of manure. The soil, and where, by successive cropping, this has been exhausted, it must be restored. After the melon crop is gathered, if the soil is fresh, it is sown in small grain in the fall, and after the grain has been harvested, the succeeding summer, it is followed by a crop of peas, the vines to be turned under late in the fall or early in the winter. Then it may be planted in melons the next year."

"If the land is old and exhausted by long cultivation, this process should be twice repeated, and melons grown only every third year. If the soil is poor, it may be improved by the use of a good fertilizer. The Ellijah Courier has several shams in a big improvement company, and the editor announces that the paper is booming."

GOSSIP IN THE STATE.
It is claimed that Millidgeville has handed more cotton during the past season than in any former season in her history. Cotton is still coming in, as fast as the wretched condition of the roads will permit. The season will probably continue until far into the spring on that account.

The ordinary of Deatur county has undertaken to restrict the sale of liquor when not protected by police regulation, and he has refused to grant licenses to sell in any quantity outside of incorporated towns and villages.

The young men of Alpharetta are getting up a walking man. George Hook, of that place, says he can go twenty-five miles in four hours, and he has challenged the county.

Farmers on the line of the Augusta, Gibson and Sandersville railroad are certainly investing very heavily in guano. It not only takes every available freight box to haul consignments, but the service is so prompt that their long strings of flat cars, are despatched daily, piled up with this odoriferous article of commerce.

Several Georgia grand juries are considering the question of county fairs.

The Newnan Herald says that it is probable the Newnan Guards will be assigned to the Fourth battalion, which will also be the Georgia Guards. The other companies in this battalion are the Atlanta Rifles, Gate City Guard, Atlanta Zouaves and Grady Cadets. These companies represent the flower of the Georgia militia.

Mr. J. B. Ivory, of Toccoa, is on the warpath. Not long since he was before the people of Hall county as a candidate for county treasurer. He was defeated, reports being circulated that he was a Mormon and also a reporter of illicit distilleries. He is now after the parties who circulated the reports.

Several ladies of gymples have pitched their tents in Carroll county, and the citizens of that section have entered a protest. The gymples always manage to carry away much money from the places they visit, but they leave no equivalent behind them.

"Blind tigers" are secretly at work in Marietta, but the authorities are waging a vigorous war of extermination.

The citizens of Cordele are jubilant over the selection of that place for the site of the new Baptist college. Cordele is one of the most progressive towns in southwest Georgia, and generally gets what she wants.

A fire broke out, nearly every direction from Sparks are on fire, and there is any quantity of smoke in consequence. The atmosphere is heavy and almost suffocating. It is thought that damage will be done from the spreading of the flames.

A son of Colonel H. C. Sheffield, of Arlington, has lost his eyesight from smoking cigarettes. This is another warning which is likely to go unheeded.

The Early County News is advocating the establishment of a college at Blakely.

The folly of going to the low overvalued matters was demonstrated at Blakely last week. Mr. W. A. Boyett sued Mr. J. S. Chandler for possession of 700 barrels, valued at \$175. The cost in the case foots up \$12.35, with a fair prospect of growing larger, as the case will go to the superior court.

The youngest runaway boy on record lives in Swainsboro, and is just two years old. The little fellow recently told his mother that he was going to run away. No attention was paid to him, but an hour later he was missed from the house and a search instituted. The little fellow was tracked to a mill pond which was near by, and his hat was found close to a boat by the water's edge, which horrified his parents and those hunting for him, because, having searched nearly everywhere for him, they thought that he had fallen into the pond and was drowned, but some one still hunted for him and found him near the roadside asleep.

Mr. J. M. Mosely, of Jasper, recently caught two gray egrets in his trap, one measuring four feet and two inches from tip to tip, and the other four feet and eleven inches.

Daniel Kiehl, a negro prospector, has discovered a rich vein of gold in Lumpkin county.

Probably the oldest person in Lumpkin county is the widow of a soldier who fought in the Mexican war. She is ninety-two, but does not remember the command her husband belonged to—only that he was from a town in South Carolina. There is big money awaiting her demand the pension department, if she can get up the proof of her husband's service.

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THE STATUS OF WOMEN.
CARDINAL GIBBONS TALKS ABOUT DIVORCE.

What the Church Has Done for Women.
The Female Convention Calls for the Abolition of the Sex Line.

BALTIMORE, March 1.—Cardinal Gibbons today preached the annual sermon on marriage and divorce.

During his remarks he narrated how Pope Clement VII refused to sanction the divorce of Henry VIII from his lawful wife, Catherine of Aragon, and how Pius VII, when solicited by Napoleon, refused to annul the marriage between the emperor's brother, Jerome, and Miss Patterson, who were married in Baltimore by Archbishop Carroll in 1803. He continued:

Christian wives and mothers, what an immense debt of gratitude you owe to Christ and his church for your emancipation, and the dignity which you enjoy in the Christian community. You are no longer slaves of man's passions, like the women of Asia, but his peer and equal; if you are no longer slaves, you are no longer confronted by usurping rivals, like Mohammedan and Mormon wives, but if you are the queen of the domestic kingdom, you are indebted for this position to the church, and especially to the sovereign pontiff, who has vindicated your honor when assailed by lustful men.

I said you are queen of the domestic kingdom. If you would retain that empire, amid the political arena; avoid the rostrum; beware of unsexing yourselves. If you become embroiled in political agitation, the queenly aureole that encircles your brow will fade away, and the reverence that is paid to you will disappear. If you have the vain ambition of reigning in public life, your domestic empire must be abandoned.

The subject of divorces is invested with a painful interest in our time and country. There are more divorces legally granted in the United States than in any other Christian country—more, perhaps, than in all other Christian countries combined.

In the space of twenty years, according to official statistics, from 1870 to 1890, 1,880,000 divorces were granted in the United States; that is to say, two-thirds of a million persons were legally separated during that time. The number of divorces has steadily increased, and it is not only a social evil, but a general increase of population. Divorces are granted on the most flimsy pretexts, and throughout the country divorce courts are established, which are very appropriately called "divorce mills," since they grind out divorces with such rapidity and crush out happiness from the domestic roof.

The imagination pictures to itself the number of homes made desolate by this destroying angel; the number of husbands and wives whose hearts are crushed, and whose spirits are broken; the number of children who are orphaned; the world bereft of a father's protecting arm and of a mother's love, who dare not cling to one of their parents without arousing the jealousy and hatred of the other.

But is it not heartless and cruel to compel a husband and wife to live together who cannot live in peace, and who are so entirely estranged that each is a torment to the other? I answer that the law of the gods does not oblige some persons to dwell together if there is no hope of reconciliation between them. They are allowed to live apart, and to obtain a divorce from bed and board. And that, you will find, is not cruel and unnatural as some persons to a life of forced celibacy after they are separated? Would it not be more humane to permit them to enter into sacred nuptials and enjoy the society of a congenial partner in marriage? You speak of mercy to the separated couple; but you mean to show them the peace and joy of a home life. If you have no mercy to be shown to the gospel of Christ, which upholds our society! All laws are made for the common good, and every law has its personal inconveniences. If you would abolish the law of marriage, you would destroy the foundation of the sacred edifice of society should be destroyed.

Tired of Being Women.
WASHINGTON, March 1.—At the final business session of the board of the national council of women there were present the five general officers and representatives of the twelve associations now duly represented in the council list. The board considered the unfinished business and passed the following resolutions: 1. That the national council of women of the United States send a memorial to the clergymen of the Methodist Episcopal church, asking, inasmuch as 90 per cent of the membership of that church are women, to be given by formal ballot, expressed a desire that women be admitted to the general conference, that the clergy shall, in accordance with the will of the laity, grant the admission of women to that body.

2. That the council ask that women be placed on the Sunday School Lesson committee, and on all committees of the national council in the various churches of the revision of their creed.

3. That the council urge upon the national reformers of the United States the urgent and constant obligation of placing women in their board.

4. That the national council of women shall present to the various authorities, in all departments of its service, the government shall pay its employees equal wages for equal work, and that both in engaging and promoting its employees, it shall consider efficiency and not sex, and thus set the standard for the country.

The council also passed a resolution that the officers of the national council shall invite the officers of the international council of women, to meet in the city of Chicago in the summer of 1902.

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IN TERM

OF THE CONSTITUTION
FROM ROME
And Across from
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